

Indiana State Sentinel.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

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EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.
1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. MCCARTY, of Franklin county.
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHIE, of Johnson county.
6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county.
7. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county.
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

Democratic State Central Committee.
LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, **DAVID REYNOLDS**,
JAMES P. DRAKE, **W. A. CHAPMAN**,
E. N. SHIMER, **WM. SULLIVAN**,
CHARLES MAYER.

Democratic County Committee.

Centre—J. P. CHAPMAN, S. W. NORRIS, POWELL HOWLAND.
DeKalb—D. L. McFARLAND.
Franklin—JACOB SPRINGER.
Lawrence—J. PEIRY, JR.
Perry—H. P. TODD.
Pike—ADAM WRIGHT.
Warren—E. N. SHIMER.
Washington—ELIAH JAMES.
Wayne—JAMES JOHNSON.

PROSPECTUS FOR CHAPMAN'S COON SKINNER, Published at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST!

The undersigned will commence the publication of the 5th volume of their celebrated COON SKINNER, commencing about the 20th of May, and published till the Presidential election, making 25 numbers previous, and one subsequent, the last number of which will contain the full official vote of the United States, and which of itself will be fully worth the subscription price.

Their facilities for rapidly publishing a larger edition have never equalled the present; and they confidently look for a larger circulation than heretofore. The character of the Coonskiner heretofore, is an earnest of what may be expected in future. No exertion shall be spared to improve its contents, embellish and otherwise. Its aim will be to give a full support to the nominees of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and in every fair and honorable way, to sustain the cherished principles of the Great Democratic party of the Union.

The importance of general and correct information during the coming contest, when a higher than a Kingly office is to be filled by the unbought votes of a free and mighty people, should be apparent to all. That truth may be disseminated, and falsehood and error detected and exposed, we shall endeavor to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, bringing to our aid experience and every facility within our reach.

Nor is our State election in August of less importance. Our labors for years past will all be nothing, should we fail now in sustaining those measures which have so prospered the State the past five years. Once more in the full embrace of federal whiggery, and back we return to our former degraded position as a free, sovereign and independent State! And as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," let us all resolve, by upholding and sustaining Democratic doctrines, to continue those measures which none will deny have been so beneficial to us as a State and as citizens.

To this end, the Coon Skinner will also be devoted, not doubting that the Democracy will manfully sustain themselves in the coming contest.

Terms.

Single copy, 50 cts.
Ten copies, \$4.50
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And all larger numbers in proportion.
Our Agents would save us a very large amount of labor by having some person in their vicinity who will direct the papers, leaving it to us to envelope them to one address only. In packages of 20, where this is done, we will add numbers enough to make it an object, and so for larger numbers.

CHAPMAN & SPANN.

Will our brother editors please notice?
We are requested to announce ELI HAVERTICK as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Mass Meeting held at the Court House, Indianapolis, on Saturday last, recommended a County Convention, for the nomination of candidates, to be held at the same place on the LAST SATURDAY, the 27th of May instant.

We hope that every democrat, who sees this notice will take it upon himself to convey information to those of his neighbors who do not take the papers. We desire to see a full and strong representation.

The Mass Meeting on Saturday presented a fine representation of the hard handed democracy of the country. It is a good omen thus to see the farmers wide awake to the great importance of the coming contest. We invite attention to the report of the proceedings in another column. The democracy of the country are all right in every respect: we wish we could say as much for the town.

FRANKLIN HARDIN has been nominated for reelection to the State Senate, from the noble Democratic county of Johnson. We are glad to see that we are not to lose Mr. H. from the Senate. We could spare almost any other member better.

G. Hicks, Esq., has been nominated by the democracy of the same county for Representative to the General Assembly. Two years ago Mr. Hicks was the whig representative; but at that time he became disgusted with the whig leaders, left the whig party, and avowed himself a progressive democrat. The whig leaders, he thought, were too much tainted by whiggism, as evinced by their course on the war with Mexico.

William Herod, formerly a member of Congress, has been nominated as a candidate for the State Senate by the whig managers of Bartholomew and Jennings. Mr. Herod was a bitter opponent of Jackson and Van Buren, though we now believe he goes it strong for Gen. Taylor.

We are indebted to Mr. Hubbs, one of the rail road conductors, for slips of late foreign news. We thank him for his polite attention.
The special election held in the district lately occupied by Hon. J. Q. Adams, has resulted in the choice of Horace Mann, the regular whig candidate.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 5, P. M.
SENATE.—Mr. Niles moved to take up the bill which he had previously offered, explaining the true intent of the franking privilege without amendments. Mr. Cass, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to increase the compensation of military store keepers.

Mr. Hannegan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a joint resolution tendering the congratulation of Congress to the people of France. Mr. Allen then moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, on the same subject, which the Senate, when it was last in session, refused to take up, by a vote of 21 to 22.

Upon this question an interesting debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Foote and Allen participated. While Mr. Allen was speaking, a man sprang from the reporter's gallery on the eagle over Mr. Dallas's chair, exclaiming, "I deny the right of that man to speak for Ohio." Further remarks were cut short by the prompt action of the officers.

Mr. Allen's resolution was then taken up. The question being on Mr. Hale's slavery amendment, Mr. Mangum moved to substitute the joint resolution of Mr. Hannegan, from the committee on foreign relations.

House.—Mr. Honley, from the committee on printing, reported a bill to print ten thousand copies of the correspondence between Gen. Scott, Mr. Triest and the government. He spoke with great animation on the subject, and replied at considerable length to the late speech of Mr. Clingman.

He was interrupted (on leave) and interrogated by Messrs. Clingman and McLean. The bill was then informally passed over, and, on motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. Vinton addressed the committee on the subject. Mr. Stephens replied, and was followed by Messrs. Henley and Turner.

On motion, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill without amendments to the House. Pending a motion of Mr. Dickey's to strike out the appropriation for visitors, the House adjourned.

The following graphic account of the funeral of the victims of Louis Philippe's tyranny, which we copy from Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper, will not fail to be read with interest. No people on earth, except the French, could get up anything so grandly dramatic:

THE PUBLIC FUNERAL.

The ceremony took place on Sunday, and all Paris seemed to participate in it. The procession, however, had more the character of military pomp than of funeral solemnity. Legion after legion of the National Guard marched off in their uniforms, and many of the men were deputies from the provinces, the pupils of the Lyceum, the Polish emigrants, and the workmen of Paris in the procession or lining the streets, while every window on the line of the route was crowded, flags and inscriptions of all kinds being seen in the streets or displayed from the windows. The funeral service took place in the Church of the Madeleine.

The arrival of the Provisional (at the church), says the correspondent of the Times, "was hailed by the Marcellaise, splendidly sung, with the accompaniment of a military band. The instrumental piece that followed, a funeral march by Cherubini, was comparatively weak; little of it was heard above the hum of the crowd; this was succeeded by the 'oath' chorus from 'Guillaume Tell,' a piece from the 'Creation,' the 'Heavens are telling,' and the 'prayer,' 'The interior of the chancel of the church, and the solemn mourning and supplication with the notes of triumph; the effect was sublime. As the music ceased, the funeral cars, on which the coffins, fifteen in number, had been placed, were ready to proceed; as the first of the six moved onward, the Marcellaise was repeated; one verse was sung by the female voices alone, the men taking up the chorus, 'aux armes.' As the spirit-stirring strains arose, the whole crowd uncovered and remained so till the last of the cars, which were open, showing the forms of the coffins under the black pall, had passed. The dramatic effect at that moment, the homage of the people, the fierce invocation to battle, and the stillness of death, all uniting, made the hearts of all beat quicker with excitement. The scene for that moment was grand, almost overpowering; but from this point it sank, and for the five hours the ceremony lasted, it did not rise again above a spectacle."

The interior of the church was hung with black and lit with fifteen funeral lamps. The coffins were deposited on a sarcophagus, Egyptian in style, on the side of which was inscribed, "Dead for their country." Several bodies had, of course, been privately interred. There were five hearse, the last being followed by the mourners, the families of the slain, next to whom rode a squadron of National Guards, and behind them marched the eleven members of the Provisional Government, the Ministers and the civil authorities of the capital. The members of the Government were dressed in black and wore tri-colored sashes. Their presence everywhere excited the liveliest enthusiasm, and they were saluted with deafening cries of "Vive la Republique!" to which they responded by waving their hats. After them advanced the patriots condemned for political offences under the reign of Louis Philippe, amidst whom was the celebrated writer, being ill from long confinement, was unable to walk, and had hired an open carriage to accompany his friend. Last of all came the car called that of "the Republic," drawn by eight white horses, simply caparisoned, and bearing the symbol of the Republic, decked with crowns of laurel and tri-colored banners. The corners of the pall were borne by representatives of the laboring classes, the National Guard, the press, the Invalides, the schools, &c.

M. Dupont, (de l'Eure) M. Pagnerre, M. Cremieux and M. G. Pagan addressed the people. Throughout the whole proceedings no breath of the peace occurred, and but one spirit, a thorough Republican spirit, seemed to pervade the masses of the French capital.

THE SCHOOL LAW.—Some misapprehension appears to prevail relative to the common school law, as passed last winter. The House of Representatives passed a bill for the reorganization of the present school system, to be supported in part by taxation additional to the existing school funds. The Senate declined acting on the House bill in consequence of the late day upon which it passed the House,—time not being left for mature deliberation on the part of the Senate. The Senate consequently amended the House bill by striking it out from the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute proposing that, at the August election, the sense of the people should be taken, as to whether a majority were in favor of the passage of a law hereafter, providing for a rate of taxation, which, together with the present school fund, should be sufficient to establish and maintain free common schools for a period each year of not less than three nor more than six months.

Should the people vote in favor of a new system, the details of the law will depend altogether upon future legislative action.

We have thought proper to say this much at present, because some of our correspondents appear to be in error on the subject.

M. & I. RAILROAD.—This Company have just placed upon the track some passenger cars which are worth looking at. They are not excelled in workmanship or finish by anything East or West. The affairs of this Company are now in able hands. Mr. Hall, the gentlemanly and efficient Superintendent, though he has been among us but a short time, has already infused new energy into every department of its business, and is fast gaining for himself and the road the confidence and good wishes of the whole community.

BANKS TUMBLING.—We hear of the failure of sundry Ohio Shingleplaster factories, to-wit: Banks of Massillon, Sandusky, Marietta, Norwalk, Circleville, Clinton Bank of Columbus, &c. The notes of all these were discredited at Cincinnati at the last dates. Some of them are said to be branches of the Wooster bank; if so, they are hard cases. So much for the "better currency" of the whigs.

For the State Sentinel.

Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Rail Road.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the stock of the above road, may wish the following information, some of which is drawn from the charter, some from olden times, and some from my own views of the proper course to be pursued to insure success.

1. The books will be opened on the first Monday in May, and will remain open thirty days only.

2. Stock may be subscribed by corporations or individuals, in cash, materials or labor, or in bonds, in shares of \$25 each.

3. At the time of subscribing in cash, materials, or labor, 2 per cent., or \$1.25 on each share, will be required to be paid in cash, to enable the company to organize.

4. Land subscriptions may be made of any lands lying in the State, held in fee, and free from incumbrance. At the time of subscribing, an abstract of the title, and a deposit for inspection of the title papers, will be required. This abstract shall give a description of each tract of land, and where situated, the chain of title running back to the patent, and the cash estimate put by the subscriber upon the lands to give some indication to the company of the amount of land stock taken, as probably not over one half the stock required will be permitted to be taken in lands.

5. Lands subscribed will be appraised at their cash value, by three disinterested sworn appraisers, and notice will be given to the subscriber of the appraised value: it will then be optional with him either to convey, or to keep the lands, with his subscription and title papers and pay the expenses of appraisement.

6. If the subscriber elects to convey the lands, he must produce a certificate of the clerk and recorder of the proper county, that the lands are free from incumbrance, and he must also make oath of that fact. He must then convey by deed, with relinquishment of dower, to the company, and pay five per cent. on the amount of the value of the lands, which per cent. will be added to the amount of such value, and a certificate of stock for the whole amount will be issued, showing that the stock has been paid for, and such stockholders will be exempt from further payments, until the other stockholders have paid out their stock also, when all will stand upon the same footing.

7. The subscribers in land will hold the possession, pay the taxes, and have the right to redeem, for four years. I would here suggest to persons who do not intend to redeem their lands, the propriety of releasing the right of redemption in the original deed, as that would enable the company to use the lands in the redemption of the bonds of the company, to the benefit of all concerned.

8. The payment of the stock subscribed in cash, materials and labor, after the payment of 5 per cent., will only be called for in yearly instalments of \$5 on each share, unless the subscriber be absolutely necessary to complete the section under subscription.

As there are so many railroads spoken of, the question may arise in the minds of some, wishing to subscribe in some one of them, whether this company intend to prosecute this work immediately or remotely. It may not be out of place for me to say, that my understanding is, that there is no doubt entertained of the construction of the work; that the books are to be opened on the first Monday in May, and kept open thirty days; that the company will organize the first of June; that a random line will be run immediately thereafter, and a permanent location of the road will be made to the Ohio line without delay; that the grading and bridging of the first section from Indianapolis to Pendleton will be put under contract in July, and the whole line will be completed and put to use in continuous sections from Indianapolis, connecting the business of the Madison Railroad, and the stock made productive just as fast and as soon as it can be done with the means of the company; and we now appeal to those who are able and willing to co-operate in this great work, to come forward when the books shall be opened, and give a substantial earnest of their good wishes.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

MARION COUNTY, La., April 5th, 1848.

Messrs. Editors: In your last week's issue I saw an article under the signature of "Liberty" preceded by a short editorial, on the subject of the new school law. As I have never seen the law itself I am unable to judge of the merits of the act; but to some of the arguments of the article alluded to, I would make a few suggestions by way of reply.

As a farmer, and a tax payer, I would beg leave to differ with my friend "Hawcreek," as to consequences in some particular.

That there are too many parents entirely indifferent to the education of their children, is a fact too notorious to be denied by any one; but that this is an argument against the establishment of a system of free schools is far from my view of the matter. On the contrary, it is a strong argument in favor of such a system. Now, it is a fact, notorious to all, that the children of the poor are confined to the poorest classes, and that those (in the main) who are fully able to educate their children well, but who consider it much better to give their children a farm than an education. Hence we find all such violently opposed to every effort of the kind; not because it will require them to contribute to the schooling of the poor children so much as because it requires him to school his own, more than he thinks necessary. I have said he objects to it not on account of the poor children,—my reason for this remark is found in the fact (well established) that to every tax-payer who has children in school, a well digested system of free schools affords him more tuition for the same money, than he could have by simply subscribing and paying for his own. Then there is the benefit conferred upon the poor, so much entirely clear gain. Do you ask, how can this be? I answer, by drawing upon the wealthy old Bachelor who has a great deal of property and no children. It is not necessary to say, that he will "be this consistent with liberty?" To this I answer, if our liberties be worth what they cost for their establishment by our Revolutionary sires, they are surely worth perpetuation at any reasonable expense. And if universal suffrage is the *ne plus ultra* of civil liberty, universal education is certainly essential to a judicious exercise of it. And again: If ignorance is the fruitful cause of idleness and crime, and these cause the principal items of expense in the civil government; is it not wiser to learn that the gold medal which the officers of his brigade intended to present to the General, was taken from the body of Captain Kessler after his death, by a party of guerrillas. The captain, with five others, on their way to the city, were attacked by this party, numbering some fifty men, and himself, with two others, were killed. Lt. Col. Moore and Lieut. Roessler and one soldier, making good their escape to San Martin, near which the officers had been attached. Captain Kessler, who was unfortunately killed, was a brave and intelligent officer, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and one whose loss is deeply felt here.

Respectfully yours, E. L.

From New Mexico—A Reported Battle.

We have advices from Santa Fe to the 17th February.

On the 13th a rumor had reached Santa Fe that Col. B. had been attacked at Cejuela by 4,000 Mexicans, and had lost 90 men. General Pierce, with 500 men, marched promptly to his relief.

The late arrival does not particularly confirm this, but says General Pierce was at El Paso, advancing upon Chihuahua with 1,500 men.

It was rumored that Gen. Urrea was marching against Chihuahua, by the way of Sonora, with a large force; but this is doubtful.

The route from Santa Fe is much impeded by snow, by which the recent returning party have lost many miles.

Thorp met Fischer's express on the 5th of March, in great distress—having suffered severely from cold. Edward Thorp was shot dead at Fort Spalding, recently, by James Waters. This is the second of the Thorps killed lately.

New York, March 29.—The excitement produced by the French news is extraordinary. Last evening, a meeting of citizens, overrunning in numbers and enthusiasm, at Lafayette Hall, made preparations for a mass meeting in the Park—which will undoubtedly be one of the very greatest ever witnessed, even in this city of monster meetings. George H. Pusey, Esq., reported an address and resolutions, which he introduced by one of his best speeches. This morning, every French cafe down town is filled with joyous Gauls, and every now and then a French finds vent in the *Marcellaise* in good chorus. A democratic war meeting, last night, adjourned singing the same anthem. After all, it is a great thing, this instinct of universal brotherhood, which beats in every living heart!

A TAX PAYING FARMER.

A number of the leading democrats of Philadelphia recently tendered to Mr. Van Buren the compliment of a public dinner. He respectfully declined it, and in his letter takes occasion to say that his public life is forever closed. Mr. Van Buren was on his way to Washington.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Who accuses Louis Philippe of cold heartedness? When he reached England he exclaimed, "Thank God I am once more on British soil!" How different from the Corsican, whose last look upon France was through his tears, whose adieu was in words of overpowering pathos.—*Boston Post.*

FROM MEXICO.

PUEBLA, Feb. 27, 1848.

Editors Sentinel.—Dear Sirs: I noticed in one of your papers the publication of a letter that I addressed to you some time since from this place. My attention being called to it by a friend, I could not help observing several slight mistakes that had occurred in its publication, owing, no doubt, to the indistinct and hurried manner in which it was written.

I intended to have notified the three lieutenants of the Marion county company; but I find that as the letter is published, there seems to be but two of them spoken of—Lieuts. Pillsbury and Combs,—gentlemen who were discharged since the position he then occupied. Feeling under obligations to him for his prompt discharge of his duty on all occasions, I seize this first opportunity to repair any seeming though not actual neglect of his claims by me.

As it may be to you, and undoubtedly will be to the friends of those who have not written home lately, I subjoin a list of those of this company who have died or been discharged since our leaving Jeffersonville.

Samuel Liggins, died at New Orleans Hospital July 22, 1847.

George T. Edwards, died at New Orleans Hospital July 25, 1847.

Thomas Admire died at Camargo on the Rio Grande, July 31, 1847.

George Calhoun died at Puebla, Oct. 16, 1847.

Reuben Allen died at Puebla, Nov. 20, 1847.

Charles Coulter shot at Tlascala, Nov. 10, 1847. John Sawyer shot at Adixco.

Obediah S. Winters died at Puebla, Dec. 5, 1847.

John C. W. McLeer died at Puebla, Dec. 30, 1847.

Charles Bell died at Puebla Dec. 31, 1847.

George Erice, a German, died at Vera Cruz, Jan. 17, 1847.

George Baker died at Mier Hospital, August 20, 1847.

Those, including Thomas McCoy, who died at Jeffersonville, will make 13 deaths within eight months out of 81 persons. Most of those in this list have died of the diseases of this country: far from their friends and from that country to avenge whose wrongs they were willing to risk their lives, they have fallen—not as they could have wished, on the field of battle, but passing away on the slow and torturing bed of sickness, struck down by disease, and buried in the wild fields of Mexico without hardly a memorial of their graves as worthy of remembrance, as if they had met death in the midst of victory.

Those who have been discharged for sickness incurred in service in Mexico, are Jesse Burton, Mouth of the Rio Grande, Sept. 10, 1847.

Andrew Wells, Puebla, Nov. 3, 1847.

March Stevens, Puebla, Nov. 3, 1847.

James Higdon, Puebla, Dec. 12, 1847.

John H. Lamphier, Vera Cruz, Dec. 26, 1847.

Benjamin Bell, Vera Cruz, Jan. 3, 1848.

Preston Lawson, Vera Cruz, Jan. 3, 1848.

Who must by this time have reached home, if they were able to reach it; some of them being very feeble when they left here.

The health of this regiment generally is good, the only complaints under which the few who are sick are suffering, appear to be cold, more or less severe, and those most probably caused by exposure on guard at night. The climate has been very fine for the last three months, with scarcely a sign of rain, nearly resembling what we call Indian Summer.

It may be safely said, that no resolution has been offered on the floor of Congress censuring the course of the administration in this war, or declaring it unconstitutional. The only resolutions that have been introduced in Spanish and hawked about the streets for sale to inspire these people to prolong the war. Mr. Clay's resolutions and a portion of his speech were published here and sold publicly, and an English gentleman, resident in this place, was asked by a citizen of high standing here, who it was supposed would have known our institutions better, whether he supposed that Mr. Clay would pronounce against the government, and excite a civil war in the States of the North.

The names of Van Dyke, of New Jersey, Tombs, of Georgia, Thompson, of Indiana, and others, are familiar enough now to the Mexicans, as their names and the resolutions introduced by them into the lower house, first appeared here in a Spanish dress, and were thought to be fabrications for the purpose of encouraging the war party, until the receipt of New Orleans papers confirmed what has been translated in Spanish and hawked about the streets for sale to inspire these people to prolong the war. Such resolutions as those of these gentlemen, votes such as have passed the House of Representatives, give aid and comfort to the enemy, and strengthen their belief that delay will produce better terms. If peace is not now concluded, and the soldiers of this army die as they now do, at the rate of nearly a regiment a month, the account which these lovers of their country will have to settle with the friends of the deceased, ought to be one of fearful moment.

We have received here with great pleasure also, your publication of the reply of the officers of Gen. Lane's brigade to the protest of the bishop of this diocese. Full as it is, it does no more than justice to the great care which the General has shown in protecting the property of the citizens in the different towns, which the troops under his command entered under the excitement of battle.

It was not necessary to say, said this perhaps, but it was no one who has ever served under Gen. Lane, can listen in silence to any imputation upon his character. He is a man of whom every Indian may be justly proud. As a commander, while adding fresh laurels to his own reputation, he has reflected lustre on his State. When the history of this war is written, the name of that General who in the short space of five months met and defeated the enemy in six different engagements, will not remain unnoticed.

You will be sorry to learn that the gold medal which the officers of his brigade intended to present to the General, was taken from the body of Captain Kessler after his death, by a party of guerrillas. The captain, with five others, on their way to the city, were attacked by this party, numbering some fifty men, and himself, with two others, were killed. Lt. Col. Moore and Lieut. Roessler and one soldier, making good their escape to San Martin, near which the officers had been attached. Captain Kessler, who was unfortunately killed, was a brave and intelligent officer, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and one whose loss is deeply felt here.

Respectfully yours, E. L.

From New Mexico—A Reported Battle.

Late and Important from Germany.

THE REVOLUTION SPREADING!

The whole of Germany is in commotion. "Deutsch-see Michael" (a sent term, answering to "Uncle Sam") of the United States, and meeting, sleepy headed Germany, has awakened from his lethargy. Baden is revolutionized—so is Wittenburg, and Hessen Darmstadt. In Bavaria barricades are being erected in the streets, and the people cry "long live the Republic."

The German potentates are trembling on their thrones. Already has the Grand Duke of Baden, and the King of Wittenburg, been forced to give free constitutions to their oppressed subjects.

Wittenburg has now a free paper advocating enlarged liberty to the masses, and so has Weisbaden. The people are flocking into the cities of Germany, in vast numbers, demanding their rights.

Standing armies are no longer to be depended upon to stay the onward march of freedom and of popular rights. In Nassau, and in other places, the soldiers have fraternized with the people. Meetings have been held some of which numbered 12,000 persons.

So strong is the feeling in Germany, that even "Deutsche Bund," (a Congress of German States, the members selected by the monarchs, to look after their interests, and to stifle freedom) has been forced by their fears to grant liberty of the Press, to those fiercely demanding their rights. Germany has been patient under her injuries and those who ruled her have let the time for concession pass. The people are not to be deceived or cajoled with the promises of the Bund, and they cry, as did the people of France, under similar circumstances, "it is too late—we want a Republic."

The people are erecting liberty poles, and they who impiously claim by the "Grace of God" to rule and to tyrannize over man, feel that their time has come, and they are writing upon the wall which plainly foretells freedom to Germany, and like Belshazzar, of old, they knew that they had been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

WIESBADEN, March 2.—Four thousand citizens, fully armed to put down all resistance on the part of the troops of the reigning Duke assembled in front of the palace of a grand Duke of Nassau, to demand a redress of grievances, among which was liberty of the press, and the election of a parliament, to be elected by the people—trial by jury, in open court—the right of the citizens to meet and discuss political matters—freedom of speech and of conscience, and an acknowledgment that the property of the King, including forests, lands, fisheries, mines, &c. belong to the people.

Alarmed at the threatening appearance of the people, Prince Nicholas, half brother to the Grand Duke, made his appearance, and in pious terms besought the populace to spare the lives of his mother and brother, the Grand Duke who was then absent. Gen. Prenne also addressed the multitude, and begged them not to fire upon the Palace. Finding the reigning Duke absent, the armed citizens then marched to the arsenal, which was strongly fortified, and took it without opposition, the soldiers in charge joining the revolutionists.

On the next day, the Duke having returned, the demand was again made in the front of the Palace. He promised all the people demanded. In his speech to his excited subjects, he asked them to give him the same confidence he reposed in them. At night, the town was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion. The next morning, the first liberal paper published in Germany made its appearance, and the same day the Grand Duke secretly left the country for Paris to avoid the people.

At Saarbrücken (Prussia) the soldiers were ordered to fire upon the people, but partaking of the feelings of the masses, the soldiery with one voice refused. The Prince of Hesse Cassel like Louis Philippe, has been obliged to flee his country. His Palace has been burned to the ground by the revolutionists.

In the Duchy of Baden, the revolutionists would only allow the Grand Duke ten minutes to make up his mind to give them a constitution based upon Democratic principles. Before the time was out, he gave his consent to the change.

At Mentz, a city belonging to Austria, but where the other German States have the right, by treaty, to station troops, meetings have been held, and resolutions passed in favor of equal rights and of enlarged liberty. The excitement which pervaded all classes of citizens, is represented as most intense, notwithstanding the presence of Austrian and Prussian troops.

At Salsburg, the Prussian garrison were actively engaged in fortifying their barracks, under the belief that they were not safe for a moment, from an attack by the revolutionists.

In all parts of Germany the revolution seems to spread, and thus far, no blood has been shed.—What a day may bring forth, no one can say. If those who wish to put down a people determined on freedom, and appeal to the sword, the fight will be a desperate one, ere the ground thus gained will be given up. Germany will be watered by blood, and desolated by fire, before her brave sons will again come under Kingly rule. The troops have generally fraternized with the people, and if they continue firm in their attachment, the revolution will be a bloodless one.—Ohio Statesman, translated from "Der Westbote," of Columbus, Ohio.

The Voice of Flowers to Man.

BY JOSEPH WM. JACKSON.